

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4254. 號七十年二月七日八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

日五初月正年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swatow, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila. C. HEINRICH & CO., Macao. L. A. DA GRADA.

BRAKES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HORPUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

AD. ANDER, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
E. R. BELMILL, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
Hon. W. LESWICK, Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of the 25th Regt., the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'Clock.

Tickets may be had at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. FRITZ LANCKER'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. incl

NOTICE.

M. J. F. CORDES' Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. incl

NOTICE.

The Authority given Mr ALFRED HERRIT to sign our Firm by Procurator has been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

We have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, February 3, 1877. ap2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procurator.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under-signed under the name of MESTERN & HERTON has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

M. R. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & CO."

EDWARD HERTON.
SWATOW-HOWH, January 1, 1877. fe19

AUCTIONS.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GRIFFITH, Esq.—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising: Covered Chairs, Couches, Centre and other Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Whatnot, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Cottage PIANO, by Zeitzer & Co.
1 HARMONIUM, by Alexandre Pere et Fils, Paris.
Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. fe19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. GEO. DODS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Residence, 2, College Gardens,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Drawing-Room Furniture in Walnut, made by Whitlock and Finlay of Edinburgh; Dining-room Furniture in Mahogany, by Finlay of Edinburgh; Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Glass-ware, Crockery, Bed-room Furniture, Books, Wines, &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.

A SEWING MACHINE for Hand or Foot, by Singer.

A JARDINIERE, by Mottia of London.

LOBBY FURNITURE, in Black-wood.

And,

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877. fe27

NOTICE.

We have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, February 3, 1877. ap2

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

"As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 26th Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. mol

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876, the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days included.

By Order,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OYMPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. mol

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULS all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,

G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

FRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

<p

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,

Secretary,

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mateship, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYMPHANT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1871.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 or reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £5,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1871.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1871.

To Let.

NO. 8, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, February 7, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & CO., Hongkong, February 6, 1871.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDE, furnished or Unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, February 18, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & CO., Hongkong, December 11, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, November 17, 1871.

FOR SALE.

SAYLE & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Mackled very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMAINTS, Comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sales.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price 51 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

PIENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SLEMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1871.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

MR. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1871.

TO BE LET.

AFTONG, PHOTOGRAFHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly Athletic Club,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, France, Cases, &c., of

assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has

been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors

at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1871.

THE CHINA MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VALIDITY OF CHINESE MARRIAGES.

Money Loan Associations.

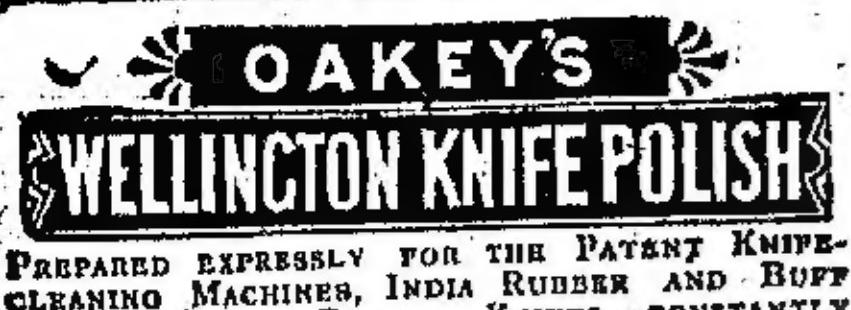
Bean Cake as a Manure.

Pidgeon English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

CHINA MAIL Office,

Intimations.



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE NO POLISH TO NEW CUTTING. EIGHTS SD. EACH; AND THIN, 6d.; 1/-, 2/- and 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. DANCHE'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S



(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &C TABLETS, ETC. EACH.

OAKEY'S



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

OAKEY'S



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY & CHRYSTALINE CABINET
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZ CANA)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
SILE, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invites attention to their Illustrated 180 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture—

Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cattlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent to
accompany Insects and balances drawn for
at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is

"Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Mr. Samuel Baker, in his work entitled

"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,

"I ordered the dragoonier Mahomet to

inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and

that I had the best medicines at the ser-

vice of the sick, with advice gratis." In a

short time I had many applicants, to whom

I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.

These are most useful to an explorer, as

possessing unmistakable purgative prop-

erties they create an undeniable effect upon

the patient, which satisfies him of their

"value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad

breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It

acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,

curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his

extraordinary travels in China, published

of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity

in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to

the people, and nothing could exceed their

gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl,

butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us

until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment

was worth a fowl and any quantity of pease,

and the demand became so great that I

was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-

dors throughout the World.

1w

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, New-singer Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Soile Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 8d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

14076 1w 28t 14ap77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable tins), labelled thus—

James Epps & Co.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Padihalli.

Works: Euston Road and Camden

Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Five Prize Medal Parts and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

JAMS AND JELLISS.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

TAST FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERBINGS & LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BACONATE.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FONDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLONEGA SAUSAGES.

KORKHIRE GAME AND POULTRY.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

FLUFT PUDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of robbing the bottles or jars, they should always be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CATTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON

manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only.

Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

29ap76 1w 52t 10ap77

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10jun77 1w 52t 10ap77

No. 2

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London;
etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11ap77

ROBEY & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *NIZAM* and *DECCAN*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 14, 1877. fe21

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. This cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Ex Meikong, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 15 bags White Wax.

Ex Atz, January 11th, 1877.

THU No. 1/4, 2 cases Stores.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amazonas, January 24th, 1877.

OB, one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. "Euphrates," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MacG. HEATON,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 17, 1877. fe24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Barber & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wiesenberg.—Siemens & Co.

ALDEN BESSIE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Goldie.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17, *Frischland*, British steamer, 1243, Thomas, Saigon Feb. 10, Rice—H. Kian, Feb. 17, *Nauticus*, German gunboat, 600, Valois, Hollow Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16, *Talisman*, French man-of-war, for a Cruise.

17, Cutwater, for New York.

17, Argyll, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

17, Hindostan, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

17, Bonita, for Tientsin.

17, Fortune, for Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou.

17, Asia, for Whampoa.

Cleared.

Presto, for Whampoa.

Departed.

Per Hindostan, for Straits and Calcutta.

Miss Gardner, Messrs R. W. Maxwell, C. E. Ray, H. N. Cooper, M. M. Vazquez, Rev. John Paul, and Dr. Chisholm.

Per *Felicity*, for Amoy, Mr. E. R. Governess, Mrs. Watson, Dr. Gould,

PASSENGERS.

Per *Argyll*, for Straits, &c., 2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports Had light winds from Eastward till 13th, thence to port had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—

For MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

For DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

For YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF PEKING will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2.30 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office, Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, with

Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marsella*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st instant.—

8 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the *Nicar Box*, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe22

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 20.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.—

Daylight—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

Goods for *Travancore* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, February 24.—

Noon—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

TUESDAY, February 27.—

Noon—Sale of Household Furniture, at Dr. G. Dods' residence, College Gardens.

THURSDAY, March 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 2.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

BELIEGIOUS SERVICES.—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion, On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

MILITARY SERVICES.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Services at 8 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—On Wednesdays at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture.

ST. SAVIOR'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Dr. Sam. Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon; at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BRITISH FOUNDLING HOME.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonle Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at

way to members of the Russian colony in this capital, and some of their details are most melancholy. Not only in material of war deficient, but the men themselves are wanting in numbers. The 200,000 soldiers of the Frith are men on paper. Great numbers of the reserve have not answered to the appeal, and they can nowhere be discovered. Names were probably put on the rolls for purposes of peculation. At least this seems likely from the state of the military stores which were supposed to be in an excellent condition, and on which a good percentage of recent Government loans was expended. Uniforms, great coats, ammunition, provisions—none of these are found in the expected places. The infantry has been recently armed with the new rifle in which the soldiers under the standards have been as yet but little exercised, and the reserves not trained at all. The weapon is delicate and requires specially careful manipulation, for which the dull intellect of the Russian soldier is but little suited. The men are said to have but small confidence in the firearm and to be rather timid of it. An infantryman, doubtful of his musket, is worse even than a cavalryman afraid of his horse. The men are ill shod, and already, in moving to the South, are said to be falling out by thousands, and filling all the hospitals. In the rear, I expressed recently to a Russian gentleman my surprise that the Czar's troops were not more hardy. "Yes," he said, "they are hardy; your people have found them so in the Crimea. But they are weakened by vapour baths, which are becoming too common in our country, and at this season by excessive fasting; just wait till the fine weather of spring." These observations, I confess, surprised me. I had always thought that General December and January were the conquering commanders for Holy Russia. You will say that it is impossible that fasts should be religiously observed on troops marching to probable battle, and requiring all their physical strength. The fasts are not imposed on the soldiers. On the contrary, the Popes have given the men a plenary dispensation from observing the abstinence. But the fanatical creatures, persuaded that they are marching to a holy war, are more orthodox than their priests themselves. And it is very probable that they are not disengaged from their exacting abstinence by their officers, simply because provision, as well as other things, is exceedingly scarce, and the men are probably graciously permitted to make a virtue of necessity. But if this be the state of things in a march, chiefly by rail-way, in their own country, how will it be when they are passing through the neutral or semi-neutral provinces of Roumania, and especially when they enter the country of fanatics as ferocious as they are themselves, and the rapid facilities of the iron road are left far in their rear? All these things may well induce the peaceful Czar to pause, if in a moment of anger at Moscow he had been induced to dream of letting slip the dogs of war.

A propos to the Commune, a gentleman has just died who held the strange position of Admiral-in-Chief under the incendiary government of Montmartre. Captain Dousset was of the French Navy, and having behaved with sufficient intrepidity during the war, he resigned his commission at its close. He had just inherited some 20,000 francs a year, and wished to go to Paris to lead a quiet life. Quiet indeed! The Commune came a few weeks after he commenced his city life, and one evening he was sitting outside one of the *cafés* of the Boulevard, when a passing patrol arrested a woman, and was dragging her off with some roughness. This was more than the gallant sailor could stand, and he had the imprudence to interfere with the Communal armed force. The consequence was that he too was arrested, and put in prison. Two days elapsed, and as they appeared to forget him, and little food was given, Captain Dousset wrote a letter to Roul Rigault, which he signed with his name and late naval rank. Next day he was brought before the terrible Procureur "Do you wish to be shot?" inquired the ferocious Communist. "My dear sir," replied the Captain in his own undaunted way, "something tells me that it is who will be at your burial." "I am just going to prove the contrary to you, unless you accept my proposition." "Let me hear it." "I offer you the post of Admiral of the Fleet of the Commune." Captain Dousset could not prevent himself from laughing loudly. As he was a man of ready resolution, he at once accepted the offer. "And where is my debt?" said he. "At the Pont Neuf," answered Roul Rigault. The Captain was conducted to his post, and really found at the place indicated six small gun-boats, which had been launched for river use during the war. He watched, however, for an opportunity of escape, and three weeks after the Admiral-in-Chief distinguished himself and found his way to Versailles. This, I should tell you, was always his own story. But in high places there has always been suspicion that he was a firm believer in the permanence of the Commune when he first accepted the office, and that he only escaped when he found all was lost to the cause and Paris about to be burned. However this was, whether at his own wish or prompted by a hint from an official quarter, Captain Dousset disappeared soon after the collapse of the Commune, and was next heard of as Minister of War to the King of Dahomey. He became disgusted, however, with his new position, and, having almost daily to witness the chopping off of several human heads, began to fear his own turn might soon come when the King became infatuated by the English blockade. The French Minister of the terrible King had just offered his resignation when he was seized with fever and died after a few days' illness in his forty-sixth year. This is the story, at least, told here by his relatives, who have gone into mourning and possession of the little property he left behind him.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

OUIDA AT VILLA FARINOLA.

Somewhat less than three miles from Florence, amidst vineyards, cornfields, and wooded hills, with the mountain stream of the Greve flowing through them, there stands, on a grassy crest of its own, a grand old house built about the eleventh century, and surrounded by grounds and gardens more like England than Italy, with their sloping lawns and masses of trees. There is a terrace in front of the house, facing the south and the pine-covered ranges of the Val di Pesa; on the left, down a wooded valley, is seen the nunnery of the Certosa; on the right, across a magnificent sweep of the Val d'Arno, lie the spurs of the Apennines and the crests of the Carrara mountains, changing to a thousand colours with every sun and sea. Immediately beneath

the terrace slopes a great lawn, studded with aloes and shrubs and conifers; beyond that a belt of trees, a low gray wall, an iron gate, with second gate beyond leading into a wood: open the gates, pass up a winding carriage-road, ascend the terrace-steps, if the dog will let you, and you enter the home that Ouidi has made in Tuscany. No writer or artist in this world ever found a more poetic dwelling-place. It belonged of old to the Nerli, and was the first spot from which the artillery of the Imperialists was directed on Florence in the great siege; it belongs now to the Marchese Farinola, grandson of the famous Gino Cappone. By this family it was modified and modernised, so far as comfort goes, without disturbing its ancient charm, and enclosed within the ring of low wall—on occasion to privacy so rare in Italy! The noble wood-clad hill immediately facing it, dusky with cypress and ilex, is crowned with a villa which was old even in the ninth century, as deeds of gift of that period prove. The bridge over the Greve has a shrine painted by Bacon della Parte. The whole country around is leafy and lovely, with winding roads under high hedges, grey old farmhouses hidden in olives and poplars, and fields going up hill and down dale, with the vines hanging everywhere, and the earth in spring-time yellow and scarlet with the multitudes of wild tulips.

In winter, as has been said, Ouidi writes and reads in a pleasant chamber where long oak logs lie on an open hearth, and opposite her is a copy of Canova's "Love and Psyche." On the walls hang paintings on wood of her own of the gateways of the Lasta a Signa and the head of her St. Bernard dog. She writes rapidly and with out fatigue, mental or bodily. Like Balsé, she never looks at what she has written till it comes to her in the proof; but, unlike him, he does not ruin her publishers by correcting, amending, and rewriting three-fourths of her book. Her handwriting is singular—it is not in the least feminine; her Mrs. look like Greek manuscript. When winter has passed away this room sees but little of her. In the spring and summer she always works either out of doors or in the ballroom, where she has put a grand piano in the centre, and which she calls the "garden room," because it opens on the second and higher garden; a sunny place like a monastery garden, sweet with every imaginable scent, with tall magnolia-trees and every flower that blows, ponds full of goldfish, huge lemon and orange-trees in vases, and, against the walls, vines, peaches, pears, and plums, with some kindly fir-trees growing in the shade beyond over-topping all.

Ouidi is fond of observing that the beauty of this place can never be seen by the clouds of "wintering swallows" because its full glory is in summer; when the great doors stand wide open; when the dogs lie panting in the cool billiard room; when the mighty rose-laurds under the terrace are a mass of crimson and snow-white; when the orange-blossoms and the magnolias mingle their fragrance; and when all the hills and valleys around are a sea of green light, changing to gold as evening falls. In such a summer Sigma was written—written almost entirely in early morning, in the open air, to the singing of the many birds that harbour here safe from fowler's gun or trapper's net.

And such, as nearly as pen can picture it, is the home of Louise de la Ramée, known to the world, as she has been known to her friends from a baby, by the name of Ouidi, an infantine corruption of her baptismal name, as "Bor" was in Charles Dickens's childhood. She prefers to be always called Ouidi, and says that the press has no right whatever to use any other in writing about her. The habits of her life are very simple. She has a pass in for the open air, and considers the infinite charm of the Italian climate to be the number of hours which it enables you to pass out of doors. From April to October she is scarcely within doors, except for dinner and to sleep. In autumn and winter she drives out from two to six, either about her beloved Florence, or in the pine-woods round her, or in the country that lies about Sigma, the scene of her novel of that name. She has two horses of which she is very fond, Mascherino and Birichino, and dogs innumerable; the fine dog Isla (the St. Bernard of her painting), that she took with her from England, died this year, and she has made him a marble tomb; a deer-hound is always at her feet, with a little white Maltese called Lili, whilst the snowy Maremma sheep-dogs guard the gardens. She rises early, as early as five in summer weather; never writes at any special hour, but on yesterdays when the humour takes her; draws and paints a good deal; receives every Friday from December to June. At her receptions one can have tea or coffee, wine or cigarettes, though Ouidi never smokes herself and never touches wine. She wrote a good deal upon dress in her last book, but she is an authority on the subject; for she retains the right to correct and to modify what the best *couturiers* in Paris suggest; she holds that women should look, not like fashion plates, but like pictures, which is a very different thing.

She professes respect for the English character, but affects contempt for the English capacity of artistic and intellectual judgment, and is as little displeased to be told that her writings are opposed to the whole-tension and tone of the English temperament, as to be assured that her French origin deeply colours her mind and character. A authorship of some sort or other has always been the gratification of a natural impulse, and at four years old she wrote in printed characters a little child's story. She has always been something of a student. When very young she was trained to masculine modes of culture and of thought by her father, who had a lofty and polished intellect, although it was frayed away in utopian dreams and political conspiracies. As a child she acquired a smattering of algebra and mathematics, and delighted to trace on ancient maps the campaigns of Alexander and of Caesar. This love of study has never left her, and she adds to it a great and reverent love for all the arts.

She is indifferent to misrepresentation, which it perhaps fortunate. Ouidi has latterly developed a more serious vein than when she was known as the *infatuante heroine* of the Sunday-evening receptions in London and the great field of Burlington. Perhaps it may be the fact, as the *Spectator* lately alleged, that Ouidi, like Undine, has found her soul. Though she goes into society, she might perhaps find it not impossible to exist without it. She even protests that society is monotonous, that very few people talk well, and none talk well in a crowd. "Nunquam minus sola quam cum sola," she might take as her motto. She has, as her novels conclusively prove, a strong belief in "race," and enjoys what the *Westminster Review* of April last

in an article upon her, called a remarkable freedom from the bonds of any kind of prejudice. France she has never revisited since the war of 1870-71, and her affections are now centred in Italy. Ouidi is not tall; she is slightly built, fair, with an oval face, and large eyes of dark blue; her hair, of a golden-brown colour, which used to hang loose over her shoulders, is now braided à la Catogan; she dresses in white always in the summer, and is addicted to black-velvet in winter. In her habits of thought, her powers of description and her keenness of tongue Ouidi has been compared by enthusiastic critics to George Sand. Like George Sand, too, she practises a generous hospitality to all who come with credentials, either of friendship, worth, or distinction. An Amphitryon, *chez qui l'on dine*, no one knows better than Ouidi the uses of a *recherche* dinner, or the secret of avoiding the commonplace even in the *carte*. With a fair share of vanity of her composition, Ouidi must certainly be credited; her vanity has perhaps less of intolerance than might be expected. She forms her opinions rapidly, defends them keenly, and abandons them but seldom; but she can listen to the arguments of others, and recognise their right to differ from her. At all periods of her life she has had an individuality of her own; and if in *Pascal et Bourdaloue* told her that he had read every line that she ever wrote; and amongst her valued papers is a letter of eight pages, written by him not long before his death, upon *Folle Parine*, which he considered one of the triumphs of modern English romance.

HOW A WOMAN POSTS A LETTER.

Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post-office. She arrives there with the envelope in her hand. It is a sheet of note paper, and the walls hang paintings on wood of her own of the gateways of the Lasta a Signa and the head of her St. Bernard dog. She writes rapidly and with out fatigue, mental or bodily. Like Balsé, she never looks at what she has written till it comes to her in the proof; but, unlike him, he does not ruin her publishers by correcting, amending, and rewriting three-fourths of her book. Her handwriting is singular—it is not in the least feminine; her Mrs. look like Greek manuscript. When winter has passed away this room sees but little of her. In the spring and summer she always works either out of doors or in the ballroom, where she has put a grand piano in the centre, and which she calls the "garden room," because it opens on the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away and looks at the letter to see if she made any errors in names or dates. It takes five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind, "Peraps it has over weight?" She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't; and she looks over every compartment of her portmanteau before she finds the change to pay for it. The fun begins as she gets the stamp. She sidles around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to hold it or wet her finger. She finally concludes that it wouldn't be nice to show her tongue, and she wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed, and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and then, getting desperate, she gives the stamp a "lick" and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window, and asks "Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am." "And this will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on it?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning." She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks, "Shall I drop it into one of those places there?" "Yes, ma'am." She walks up in front of the six offices through which letters fall upon the table, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice, and drops—she doesn't stop to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it into the place she meant to. She however, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fall upon the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the stamp.

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MARK TWAIN'S LATEST.

THE STORY A CANVASSER TOLD HIM ABOUT ECHO-COLLECTING.

"My parents died, also, when I was a little, sinless child. My Uncle Ithuriel took me to his herd and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the wide world; but he was good and rich and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy. In the fulness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I flitted upon careless wing amid the beauteous gardens of the distant strand, if you will permit this form of speech in one whose tongue was over attuned to poesy; and, indeed, I so speak with confidence, as one unto his kind, for I perceive by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with divine inspiration. In those lands I revelled in the ambrosial food that fructifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things, that which most appealed to my taste was the prevailing custom there, among the rich, of making collections of elegant and costly rarities, dainty objects *de vertu*, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my Uncle Ithuriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisitely employed."

"I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes; another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china; another's priceless collection of postage stamps—and so forth and so on. Soon my letters yielded fruit: My Uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how deadly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I knew it not. He began to neglect his great pork business; presently he wholly retired and turned an elegant leisure into a rabid search for curious things. His wealth was vast; and he spared it not. First he tried *é-w-bells*. He made a collection which filled five large saloons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that had ever been contrived, save one. That one—an antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My Uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily

resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. In his great heart-break, he sells his hoard, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

"Thus did my Uncle. He next tried brick-bats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who had the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland, and an Aztec inscription from the quondam regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My uncle hastened to secure these noble gems. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real eundurango, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will part with it for nothing. My uncle sold it, and now he has a mortgage on it; so he has a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own, if you had but one echo which was free from incumbrance, so that you could retire to it with my child, and by humble, painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, and thus wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you may; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir; take your mortgage-ridden echoes, and quit my sight forever."

"Of what?" said I.

"Echos, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in Maryland; his next was 18-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the organ which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother-in-law, but now it is only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barrelled echoes scattered around over various states and territories; got them at 20 per cent off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gatling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune. I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative, like the carat scale in diamonds; in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single-carat echo is worth but ten dollars over and above the value of the land it is on: a two-carat or double-barrelled echo is worth thirty dollars; a five-carat is worth nine hundred and fifty; a ten-carat is worth thirteen thousand. My uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Pitt echo, was a 22-carat gem, and cost two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement."

"Well, in the meantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle who had become a millionaire of dollars. However, none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for aesthetic amusement.

"Now gathered the clouds above my unconscious head. That divine echo, since known throughout the world as the Great Kohl-poor, or Mountain of Reptiles, was discovered. It was a 65-carat gem. You could utter a word, and it would talk back at you for fifteen minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But, behold, another discovery was made at the same time; another echo-collector was in the field. The two rushed to make the purchase. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with shallow swales between, out yonder among the back settlements of New York state. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of Williamson Bolivar Jarvis owned the East hill, and a person by the name of Harbinson J. Bledsoe owned the West hill; the swale between was the dividing line. So while my uncle was buying Jarvis's hill for three million two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, the other party was buying Bledsoe's hill for a shade over three millions."

"Now, do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echoes on earth was for ever and ever incomplete, since it possessed but the one-half of the king echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were jealousies, blockings, heart-burnings. And at last, that other collector, with a malignity which only a collector can ever feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to cut down his hill! You see, as long as he could not have the echo, he was resolved that nobody should have it. He would remove his hill, and then there would be nothing to reflect my uncle's echo. My uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said, 'I own one end of this echo; I chose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself.'

"Well, my uncle got an injunction put on him. The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was attached to the land and was not removable from place to place; other of the judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the two men were separate tenants in common in the echo; therefore defendant was at full liberty to cut down his hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in three million dollars as indemnity for damages which might result to my uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debarrased my uncle from using defendant's hill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must use only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go, under these circumstances, it was sad, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debarrased defendant from using my uncle's hill to reflect his end of the echo, without

consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so that astonishing and most noble echo had to leave from its great powers; and since that magnificent property is tied up and unsaleable.

"A week before my wedding day, while I was still swimming in bliss, and the nobility were gathering from far and near to honor our espousals, came news of my uncle's death, and also a copy of his will, making me his sole heir. He was gone; also, my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharged my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the earl; I could not read it for the blinding tears. The earl read it; then he sternly said; Sir, do you call this wealth—but doubtless you do in this inflated country. Sir, you are sole heir to a vast collection of echoes—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American continent; sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it; sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call

Portfolio.

PIGGAH SIGHTS.

Over the ball of it,
Peering and prying,
How I see all of it,
Life there, outlying!
Foughness and smoothness,
Shine and gloominess,
Grace and uncouthness—
One reconciliation.

Orbed appointed,
Sister with brother
John, ne'er disjointed
One from the other.
All's lend and borrow;
Good, see, wants evil,
Joy demands sorrow,
Angel needs devil!

"Which things must—why be?"

Vain our endeavour!
So shall things be
As they were ever,
"Such things should so be!"
Ease our desistence!
Rough smooth look globe,
Mixed—man's existence!

Man—wise and foolish,
Lover and scorner,
Decile and mulish—
Keep each his corner!
Honey yet gall of it!
There's the life lying,
And I see all of it,
Only, I'm dying!

ONLY ONCE.

Only once!
Only once a sinless infant
Laughing on the mother's knee,
Wondering eyes, like Eden mirrors,
Shadowed by no fears to be;
Tender, loving, and beloved,
On the border of the sea.

Only once!
Only once in reckless boyhood,
Careless of all future care,
Sorrows light as April showers,
Bold eye-glanes and tangled hair;
Trustful, truthful, hopeful, fearless,
Hand and heart to do and dare.

Only once!
Only once in budding manhood,
Learning's perils past and gone,
Every hope of honour gilded
With the honour hardy won,
Heart high beating, love's light flashing,
O'er the path of life begun.

Only once!
Only once to bear the burden,
Manhood's pride and woman's care,
Children's love and home's sweet sorrows,
Toils and trials none can share,
Grimly fighting life's stern battle,
Furrowed cheeks and fading hair.

Only once!
Only once to end the story,
Life's long moments swiftly past,
Weary eyelids close in slumber,
Weary limbs seek rest at last,
Seed-time ripens into harvest,
Harvest in the garner cast.

Only once!
—W. H. Embeling.

HEALTH PROVERBS.

A happy heart makes a blooming visage.
A good life keeps off wrinkles.

A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound
of sorrow.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine—Solomon.

If we subdue not our passions, they will
subdue us.

Passion is a fever that leaves us weaker
than it finds us.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.—Thoughtfulness
for others, generosity, modesty, and self-
respect are the qualities which make a real
gentleman or lady, as distinguished from
the veneered article which commonly goes
by that name.—Professor Huxley.

THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE.—It contains
thirteen gigantic figures, which would be
about eight feet high standing; but they
are all, except the image of the god of war
and another, sitting crossed-legged. They
are of copper gilt, holding a pot with flowers
or fruit in their lap. They are represented
covered with mantles and crowns or mitres
on their heads; and altogether, particularly
the drapery, are far from being bodily ex-
ecuted. The thrones upon which they sit are
also of copper gilt, adorned with turquoise,
corals, and other stones not of inestim-
able value. The mouldings and ornaments
of the thrones are in a good style. Behind
each figure the wall is covered with a piece
of carved work, like unto the heavy gilt
frames of our fore-fathers' portraits, or looking-glasses. Behind them are Chintz vases,
some of them very handsome, loads of China
and glass ware, the last partly Chinese,
partly European, filled with grain, fruit,
or gum flowers; a variety of shells, large
shells set in silver, some ostrich eggs,
coconuts, cymbals, and a variety of other
articles, making a most heterogeneous figure.
Round the necks of the images are strings
of coral, ill-shaped pearls, cornelian, agate,
and other stones, and their crowns are set
with the like ornaments. The ceiling of the
gallery is covered with satin of a variety of
patterns, some Chinese, some Kalmuk, some
European brought through Russia and over-
land. The gallery is lighted on the south
side by five windows, and the walls between
are hung with paintings of the various
deities and views of heaven. The opposite
side, where the images are, is shut in all the
length of the gallery with a net of iron-work.
The Lamas went within, and as he went
along, sprinkled rice upon the images. It
was a kind of consecration. When he came
out we sat down to tea, and the Lamas ex-
plained to me some of the paintings, and
marked the different countries from which
the silk overcoat had come. At each end
of the gallery was a large collection of books
deposited in small niches, or rather pigeon-
holes. Having finished our tea, we went
by a back stair into my room, which the
Lamas also besprinkled with rice.—Early
Exploration in Tibet.—C. Markham; C. B.

THE OFFICE OF THE DRAMA.—The fit-
ment of the Drama is to display the social and
moral ideas of the poet or historian in their
actual working. Theories of life are of no
use unless they can be carried into practice.
The profoundest philosophy will fail to in-
fluence us, unless we can perceive its practical
bearing upon ourselves. Accordingly the
novelist, the dramatist, and the actor
come forward to help our dull perceptions
in this matter. The two former create a
set of men and women who exemplify in
their lives the various characteristics of
which it is desired to treat; while the actor

goes further still, and brings these men
and women before us visibly, in order that
we may study them and their deeds, with
all their good and evil qualities; and may
thus learn to sympathise with sorrows whose
nature we should not otherwise understand,
and be made sharers in joys which we
should otherwise fail to realize. In short,
the poet suggests to us certain modes of
thought and feeling; the dramatist suggests
their practical result, and the actor produces
that result before our eyes. The drama
appeals as Sir Walter Scott says, to "that
strong, instinctive, and sympathetic curiosity
which tempts men to look into the bosoms
of their fellow-creatures, and to seek in the
distresses or emotions of others the parallel
of their own passions." It attracts strongly,
because in it the spectators see a reflection
of themselves, with the same difficulties,
troubles, victories, pleasures, that they from
time to time experience, no longer choked
in utterance by the necessities of social
existence, but fully set forth for sympathy
and admiration. They are freed from the
compulsive hypocrisy of society, and both
witness the vices they detest held up to
execration, and can laugh openly at the
foibles and follies they despise. If they
care to be instructed as well as amused, they
may study what author and actor have
to say about the great problems of life; what
counsel they have to offer, what hope to
impart; they may learn what others
think of faults and failings for which they
themselves plead excuses; and how modes
of conduct in which they indulge appear,
when looked at from the bystander's point
of view. The drama aims, as far as possible,
at substituting realities for descriptions;
it gives us real men and women, real
conversations, gestures, facial expression,
and the like, in place of merely talking
about them; and so brings the subjects of
which it treats more clearly home to our
minds than would be possible by any other
means.—*Fine Arts and their Uses.*—William
Bellairs.

WIT IN COURT.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling
incilities, indulged in at the expense of
counsel, have sometimes met with swift
retribution. Plunket was once engaged in
a case, when, towards the end of the
afternoon, it became a question whether
the Court should proceed or adjourn till
the next day. Plunket expressed his
willingness to go on if the jury would "set."
"Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge,
"not set; 'ems set!" "I thank you, my
lord," said Plunket. The case had occasion
and presently the judge had occasion to
observe that if that were the case, he feared
the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord,
lie," exclaimed the barrister, "not lay; hanc
lay!" "If you don't stop your coughing,
sir," said a testy and irritable judge, "I'll
fine you a hundred pounds!" "I'll give
you my lordship two hundred if you can stop
it for me," was the ready reply.—Curran
was once addressing a jury, when the judge,
who was thought to be antagonistic to his
client, interrupted his dissertation from the
arguments advanced by a shake of his head.
"I see, gentlemen," said Curran, "I see the
motion of his lordship's head. Persons
unacquainted with his lordship would be
apt to think this implied a difference of
opinion, but be assured, gentlemen, this is
not the case. When you know his lordship
as well as I do, it will be unnecessary to tell
you that when he shakes his head there
really is nothing in it." On another
occasion Curran was pleading before
Fitzgibbon, the Irish Chancellor, with whom
he was on terms of anything but
friendship. The chancellor, with the dis-
tinct purpose, as it would seem, of insulting
the advocate, brought with him on to
the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to
which he devoted a great deal of his attention
while Curran was addressing a very
elaborate argument to him. At a very
material point in the speech the judge turned
quite away, and seemed to be wholly
engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to
speak. "Go on, go on, Mr Curran," said
the chancellor. "Oh, I beg thousand
pardons, my lord," said the witty barrister.
"I really was under the impression that
your lordships were in consultation." But
perhaps the most crushing rejoinder ever-
flung back in return for an insult from
the bench was that which this same advocate
hurled at Judge Robinson. Judge Robinson
is described as a man of sour and cynical
disposition, who had been raised to the
bench—so, at least, it was commonly
believed—simply because he had written in
favour of the Government of his day—a
number of pamphlets remarkable for nothing
but their servile and rancorous scurrility.
When Curran was only just
rising into notice, and while he was
yet a poor and struggling man, this
judge ventured upon a sneering joke,
which, small though it was, but it's too
great a strain. For the time being I
descended from grace. Pass the tomat-
tus.

A sign of relief went round the circle,
and if the red heifer had known how she
had risen in the esteem of a majority of the
Stringers her fractious soul would have
leaped for joy.

That was several years ago, and now the
red heifer is a cow, and the worst one in
the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as
they punch and plague her, "Slongs we
keep Old Red wild, dad won't git any more
o' that awid religijn."

"Shut up, and eat!" he growled, and
then in a few moments added:

"This blessin' and prayer business is
suspended fur awhile. I don't furgit my
obligations an' duties as a Christian, an'
I'll resoun' em arter I've conquered that
dod-dinged red heifer." The tarmitt critter
presumes too much on my Christian
furnessairce. Durn a hypocrite. I won't
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presumes too much on my Christian
furnessairce. Durn a hypocrite. I won't
pray when my soul ain't into it, it's too
great a strain. Fur the time bein I
descended from grace. Pass the tomat-
tus.

A sign of relief went round the circle,
and if the red heifer had known how she
had risen in the esteem of a majority of the
Stringers her fractious soul would have
leaped for joy.

That was several years ago, and now the
red heifer is a cow, and the worst one in
the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as
they punch and plague her, "Slongs we
keep Old Red wild, dad won't git any more
o' that awid religijn."

"Shut up, and eat!" he growled, and
then in a few moments added:

"This blessin' and prayer business is
suspended fur awhile. I don't furgit my
obligations an' duties as a Christian, an'
I'll resoun' em arter I've conquered that
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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *s.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Argyll	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Feb.	8 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Bonibay	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan.	4 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Laid up
China	... Hennings	Gor.	str.	648	Feb.	11 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'long Dock
City of Peking	3 h	Panner	Amer. str.	5079	Jan.	31 P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. Co.	Mails
Danube	2 h	Clancy	Brit. str.	651	Feb.	10 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	20th, daylight
Esmeralda	... Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	Feb.	14 A. McG. Heaton	London, &c.	Manila	
Glenroy	... Taylor	Brit. str.	1870	Feb.	12 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy, &c.	Ab'deeng Dock	
Hailoong	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Feb.	14 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Hindostan	5 h	Gardner	Brit. str.	901	Feb.	9 David Sasson, Sons & Co.	Saigon	Tongue, fresh, each
Killarney	4 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1064	Feb.	12 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	corned, " 230 300
Montgomeryshire	4 c	Sturrock	Brit. str.	446	Feb.	9 H. Kier	Wanchai Pier	Head, " 600 500
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Feb.	12 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Heart, " 150 140
Norma	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	601	Feb.	11 Kwok Acheong	21st, daylight	Feet, " 50 40
Pau Tah	4 c	Patterson	Chi. str.	870	Jan.	12 C. M. S. N. Co.	Repairing	Kidneys, " 60 50
Penedo	4 c	Cain	Brit. str.	852	Feb.	7 Molchers & Co.	Wanchai Pier	Tail, " 100 90
Siada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec.	17 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Liver, " 80 60
Swatow	7 b	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	580	Feb.	14 Butterfield & Swire	Wanchai Pier	Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40
Yesso	5 b	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	Feb.	9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Scallopions, " 600 400
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June	8 Kwok Acheong	Wanchai Pier	Shadloes, " doz. 30 20
Sailing Vessels								
A. E. Stallknecht	8	Schultz	Ger. bge.	539	Feb.	8 Siemssen & Co.	Hams, American, Ib.	catty 150 100
Adela	8	Beattie	Brit. bge.	553	Feb.	14 Edward Schellhass & Co.	" Mixed, " "	60 50
Alden Bessa	4	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan.	29 Rozario & Co.	Curry Stuff, English, "	40 30
Alphington	3	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	523	Feb.	10 Wieler & Co.	Egg Plant, "	40 35
Bella of Oregon	8	Merimah	Amer. bge.	1168	Feb.	9 Order	Garlic, (bulb) dried, "	50 40
Bertha	3	Ringle	Ger. bge.	442	Jan.	26 Wieler & Co.	Ginger, "	30 20
Bonita	3 h	Stein	Ger. sub.	341	Feb.	10 Edward Schellhass & Co.	Greens, White, "	12 10
Bonito	4	Wesenberg	Ger. bge.	524	Jan.	28 Siemssen & Co.	" Winter course, " "	15 -
Bus Caso	2 h	Lange	Siam. bge.	388	Jan.	26 Chinese	Green Peas, in shell, old, " "	20 15
Cap Horn	8	Matzen	Ger. bge.	401	Jan.	28 Wm. Fustau & Co.	" young, " "	60 50
Carpo	8	Murphy	Brit. bge.	1083	Feb.	2 Order	" Horse Radish, " Sh'al, "	25 200
Chang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sub.	200	April	30 Chinese	Lettuce, Chinese, "	25 20
Couran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sub.	230	Feb.	Insurance Company	English, head, "	10 -
Corraine	3 h	.....	Brit. bge.	398	Oct.	25 Wieler & Co.	Mint, " catty 12 15	
Edward James	2 c	O'Brien	Amer. bge.	529	Jan.	9 Rozario & Co.	Mushroom, dried, "	750 650
England's Glory	4 c	Kulpt	Brit. sh.	751	Dec.	26 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Onions, Bombay, "	100 80
Forward	8	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	750	Feb.	1 Rozario & Co.	Green, "	20 -
Hongkong	3 h	Om	Ger. Jun. sc.	220	Feb.	16 Russell & Co.	Parsley, Chinese, "	50 -
Irau	8	Pearce	Brit. bge.	327	Feb.	8 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	English, bunch, "	12 10
Kornor	3	Grove	Dan. bge.	317	Feb.	12 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Potatoes, new, Macao, catty 20 15	
Loiterer	2 h	Vincent	Amer. sub.	45	Aug.	13 Insurance Com.	" Sweet, " "	20 15
Lucky	2 h	Michaelsen	Siam. bge.	424	Jan.	9 Chinese	Pumpkins, "	20 15
Lydia	2 c	Young	Brit. bge.	898	Feb.	11 Butterfield & Swire	Radishes, " catty 12 15	
McNees	3 c	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1200	Jan.	6 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Scallions, " catty 20 15	
Nehemiah Gibson	3 c	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Jan.	28 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Shalots, " doz. 40 35	
Pallas	3 h	Lilders	Ger. sub.	492	Feb.	9 Wm. Fustau & Co.	Shallots, " catty 40 35	
Paul Mario	3 h	Gullard	Fch. bge.	492	Feb.	5 Order	Shameen, "	120 100
Presto	2 h	Laldman	Brit. bge.	384	Dec.	21 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Sheep's Head, and Feet, set 840 820	
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bge.	429	Jan.	9 Chinese	Turnips, Salt, "	20 15
Ric Lige	1 h	Matthew	Brit. bg.	241	Feb.	10 Oliphant & Co.	Fruits, "	60 50
Rosa Bottcher	8	Schultz	Ger. bge.	898	Feb.	5 Wm. Fustau & Co.	Apples, Dried, "	600 400
Sarah Nicholson	8	Selkirk	Brit. sub.	983	Jan.	8 Melchers & Co.	Californian, "	220 200
Siamese Crown	2 h	Saxtoph	Siam. bge.	540	Feb.	9 Taek Moo & Co.	Bananas, fragrant Punti, "	80 25
Spirit of the Age	4 h	Johnson	Brit. bge.	847	Jan.	10 Rozario & Co.	Common, "	20 -
St. Anne	4 c	Jan	Fch. bge.	490	Jan.	6 Carlowitz & Co.	Chestnuts, new, "	100 -
Star of China	7 h	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Jan.	21 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Cocoanuts, " each 50 40	
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. sub.	1071	Oct.	21 Russell & Co.	Currants, " bottle 400 350	
Tribunalia	7 h	Gold	Brit. sh.	948	Jan.	31 Meyer & Co.	Pork, Chop, " "	100 80
Union	3 c	Metiochevaria	Span. sub.	152	Feb.	8 Remedios & Co.	Dates, " bottle 500 400	
Western Belle	8	Fish	Amer. bge.	1185	Feb.	12 Order	Pig, Dried, "	500 400
William Turner	8	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	681	Feb.	12 Chinese	Ground Nut, "	30 25
WHAMPoa								
Signal	Witney	Amer. bge.	483	Feb.	10 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Water Lily Roots, "	25 20	
CANTON								
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	514	Feb.	16 Siemssen & Co.	Water Cress, bunch, "	80 70	
Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.								

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Growler	6 c	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 8	Walter Stewart
Himalaya	7 o	British	troopship	340	...	...	Feb. 14	E. White
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	258	...	...	...	H. Salmon
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 10	J. Godson
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	...	...	Jan. 24	E. F. Collins
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	505	...	...	Jan. 15	Wau Lin Wan
Tejo	Sands	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	E. Choy
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	100	Jan. 16	C. H. Palmer
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	Commodore Watson

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